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NATIONAL PARKS TOUR

For the Purpose of Disseminating
Information and Promoting Interest
in our Great National Playgrounds

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

American Civic Association

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
31 TRINITY PLACE BOSTON. MASS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Watrous: I am very much interested in the National Parks Tour which the American Civic Association has planned for the coming summer. The itinerary of the Association is splendidly designed to give all who plan to make the proposed trip a comprehensive survey of not only most of the principal national parks, but also a very large portion of the points of interest of the West. An itinerary similar to this one the Department of the Interior would be pleased to see followed by many thousands of eastern tourists during the season of 1916.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) ANDRIEUS A. JONES
Acting Secretary

Mr. RICHARD B. WATROUS
Secretary, The American Civic Association
Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Office of
The Assistant to the Secretary

March 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Watrous: The American Civic Association, through its officers and members, has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of our national parks, and its support of the Park Service bill, introduced by Congressman Kent, has been particularly timely. It is very fitting, therefore, that the members of the Association should now have the opportunity of making a trip through practically all of the larger national parks. This trip should result in stimulating, through the organization, still more interest in these great western playgrounds.

The Department of the Interior is making strenuous efforts to develop the parks for the coming season and will be only too glad to welcome the members of the Civic Association, giving them every opportunity to see the scenic beauties of each park visited. I will be glad to instruct the supervisors of the various national parks to extend every courtesy to the members of the Association.

Hoping that those members who will find it possible to make this tour of the national parks will run into the hundreds, and that the tour in every way will be an unqualified success, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) STEPHEN T. MATHER
Assistant to the Secretary

Mr. RICHARD B. WATROUS
Secretary, The American Civic Association
Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Transferred from
Director's Office

THE PLAN

AT THE annual meeting of the American Civic Association, held in Washington last January, there was an enthusiastic discussion of the needs and possibilities of our great National Parks. It was soon evident that one of the greatest needs was that of getting acquainted with them. The summer of 1915 saw a good start made, yet only a start. There are fourteen National Parks now. Few who read these words have visited more than one of them or could name more than six. And yet here are great playgrounds within our own borders where Nature has lavished her marvels and has provided scenes of beauty and sublimity, in some cases absolutely unique in all the world.

The suggestion was made at Washington that the Civic Association plan another great conference on National Parks. This should be one lasting not four days, but from six weeks to two months, and should meet, not in the New Willard Hotel, but in the National Parks themselves. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm. The National Parks Tour outlined in the following pages is the result. The Department of the Interior has promised to give the Civic Association its hearty support and coöperation. In each of the parks visited the Resident Supervisor will give the Association special attention, while Washington representatives of the Department will probably be present with the party through one or more of the larger parks. Universities, colleges, chambers of commerce, and other organizations along the route are offering their assistance and are arranging interesting programs.

The American Civic Association extends a cordial invitation to all who are interested to come and learn

to know the scenic resources of our own land. It now seems probable that this invitation will meet with wide response. Numbers will be strictly limited to the capacity of one special train. This number can be comfortably cared for everywhere, without confusion.

An essential feature of the plan will be the lectures and conferences not only on questions connected with our National Parks, but on various other problems of interest to members of the Civic Association. In many instances the sections visited have achieved great success in the solution of some great civic problem. The conferences will bring us in touch with representative men who will tell us how the deed was done. Thus in Minneapolis we shall hear about Minnesota's successful campaign against the "little red schoolhouse;" the possibilities of city-planning will be emphasized in the presence of the concrete examples that the young and vigorous cities furnish us along our route; while in San Diego the commission form of government may be observed at first hand and interesting comparisons made by those whose own cities are, or are not, so governed.

The Civic Association undertakes this plan in the belief that it will not only promote intelligent interest in the National Parks, but will make for a broader, better citizenship on the part of every participant.

The Business Management has been placed in the hands of the Bureau of University Travel of Boston, who had charge of the successful European tour of the American Civic Association in 1913. All communications regarding business details should be addressed to

THE NATIONAL PARKS TOUR
AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION
31 Trinity Place, BOSTON, MASS.

THE ITINERARY

June 22 Leave **Chicago** in the morning. The afternoon in Madison. The Madison Board of Commerce, in conjunction with other Madison organizations, has extended a cordial invitation to the Association to be their guests while in the city. They have arranged a dinner at which President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, and others, will address us.

June 23 **St. Paul, Minneapolis.** The State Capitol with its notable examples of mural decoration, the new Minneapolis Art Gallery, the splendid park system. Minneapolis is one of the few cities of the country owning and maintaining an acre or more of parks for each hundred of population.

Evening conference on "The Problem of the Rural School and Minnesota's Solution of It." Address by Dean L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota.

June 24 Sleeper to Omaha. A short stop en route at
June 25 **Denver.** A drive about the city. Leave in the evening.
June 26 En route.

June 27 to July 2 **The Yellowstone National Park.** Enter and leave by the Gardiner Gateway. Five and one-half days coaching trip through the Park. Accommodations provided at the excellent Park hotels.

The Yellowstone, established in 1872, is the oldest, largest, and best known of the National Parks. It contains more and greater geysers than all the rest of the world together. Akin to these hot-water volcanoes are the hot springs with their terraces of many colors. Each park has its own peculiar charm. The hot-water formations make the Yellowstone unique, but it is quite worthy of distinction for other reasons also. Its petrified forest is unexcelled in America. Its Grand Canyon is a spectacle of beauty and grandeur surpassed only by the incomparable "Titan of Chasms" in Arizona. Its 3,300 square miles of mountain, valley and lake form the largest wild-animal preserve in the world. Here thousands of elk, moose, deer, and antelope live without fear of the hunter's gun, while the bear—brown, black, cinnamon and even the giant grizzly—show no signs of ferocity, but rank as inoffensive and highly respected citizens of this animal paradise.

The first recorded visit to the Yellowstone was in 1810, when a trapper, fleeing the Indians, happened upon it. Even as late as 1860, after a government expedition had charted the region and had proved the wonders to be fact, not fancy, it was hard to find a believing audience. Nowadays no one questions the facts, yet none comprehend them except those who have seen for themselves.

July 3 En route via Helena, Montana.

July 4 to July 7 **Glacier National Park.** Automobile by way of Lake St. Mary to Many Glacier Hotel. Restful afternoon at this beautiful spot. Next day a horseback trip to Iceberg Lake. The third day by horseback over Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. The fourth day down Lake St. Mary by boat and thence by automobile to Glacier Park Hotel. This program is possible for all and does not require experience in horseback riding. Many delightful alternatives are available, if preferred. Here for the first time we come in close contact with primitive Indian life in the encampment of the Blackfoot tribe.

Glacier National Park was established in 1910 and is the newest, save one, of all the parks. It is 1,534 square miles in extent and gets its name from the sixty mighty rivers of ice within its borders. Yet these are by no means its only, perhaps not even its chief attraction. It is said that nowhere else in the world is Alpine beauty found in such diversity and luxuriance.

July 8 **Spokane.** Nearly 150,000 people now live where there were none less than forty years ago! The day will be spent in driving about the city, followed by a conference in the evening on "City-Planning" with special reference to the "Development of a Park System" in a new and rapidly growing municipality. Among the speakers will be W. S. McCrea, President of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, and L. A. White, member of the Board of Park Commissioners.

July 9 to July 10 **Seattle.** Hotel Washington. Sunday will be spent quietly without program. Next day we shall visit the University of Washington and inspect the harbor developments, the park system, etc. An address by Professor Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, on "Journeys of Other Days—the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Its Results."

July 11 to July 12 — **Rainier National Park.** A two days' excursion from Tacoma. An interesting four-hour auto ride brings us within the confines of the Park. This was established in 1899. The mountain, of course, dominates everything, towering nearly three miles above the sea, and nearly two miles above its immediate base. It possesses the most extensive and impressive glacier system in the United States. Fourteen great ice-rivers flow down from its ancient crater.

Less than an hour from the entrance to the Park and we are in Paradise Valley, at the Camp of the Clouds (6,000 feet), up to the snow-line. The great Nisqually Glacier, said to be the finest south of Alaska, is just at hand. There is opportunity to explore this and to indulge in all sorts of interesting "winter" sports, while those less strenuously inclined find enjoyment quite as keen, as they rest upon a thick carpet of wild flowers and gaze at the superb spectacle of the mountain in its various moods.

July 13 to July 14 — **Portland.** Hotal Multnomah. Excursion by automobile over the new Columbia Highway, destined to rank among the famous scenic highways of the world.

July 15 — **En route for San Francisco,** an 800-mile sail on one of the large fast boats of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Those who prefer may make this trip by rail *via* the Shasta Route. Such preference must be expressed at the time when final payment is remitted for the tour. The extra cost will be $10.

Crater Lake National Park. A limited number may substitute the excursion to Crater Lake for the days in San Francisco. The extra cost will be $15. Such preference must be expressed not later than the date of making final payment for the tour.

July 16 to July 20 — **San Francisco.** Hotel Bellevue, room for two, with private bath. Drive about the city and to Golden Gate Park. Excursions to Berkeley and Palo Alto. There will be a conference in the famous Greek Theater at Berkeley, at which Dean Walter Morris Hart, of the University of California, and others will speak; theme, "Conservation."

July 21 to July 24 — **The Yosemite.** The Yosemite Valley is world-famous. Measured in terms of miles, it does not seem impressive. The valley is 7 miles long and about 1 mile wide. But this relatively limited floor-area only

makes the sheer immensity of the granite walls the more imposing as they tower from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above our heads.

Aeons ago Mother Nature decided to fashion a "Land of Enchantment." First she cracked the hard Sierra granite and then sent grinding glaciers and rushing torrents along the seam, gouging out a valley. Joyously she hastened her task. Mother Nature hastens slowly. She was countless millenniums at the work, yet the valley grew so much more rapidly than the little valleys that came to meet it on either side that they soon found themselves hanging high up on the granite cliffs at the meeting place, and to this day the streams that made them must take great flying leaps, 600, 1,000, 1,600 feet, into the deeper valley below.

The glory of the Yosemite is its waterfalls. The lowest of the eight great ones is twice the height of Niagara.

The valley, though the best known portion, is but a very small part of the Yosemite National Park. There are three groves of Big Trees within its borders. These great Sequoias are the oldest living things in the world. Many were large trees when the Greeks built the Parthenon.

We shall have four full days in the valley, with headquarters in one of the comfortable camps that are so popular. The excursion to the Mariposa Grove is included. Other excursions are optional.

July 25 Leave the Yosemite.

July 26 to July 27 **Los Angeles.** Hotel Alexandria. Excursions to Pasadena, Catalina Island, and the Asphalt Springs of Rancho La Brea. These springs have been for centuries the most effective natural animal trap known, and thousands have been caught in their sticky pools. The skeletons of elephants, camels, sloths, saber-toothed tigers, bears and myriads of smaller animals are being gradually dug out.

July 28 to July 29 **San Diego.** Hotel U. S. Grant. The Exposition with its charming grounds and quaintly beautiful buildings is even more attractive than last year. The Director, Mr. Hewett, will welcome us. At an evening conference prominent San Diego members of the Association will describe the actual working of the commission form of government now in force in that city.

July 30 **En Route** across deserts, barren but interesting, to the cool plateau of Arizona.

July 31 August 1 **Grand Canyon.** There is nothing in the world like the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Where standards of comparison are wholly lacking, attempts at description are futile. Mr. Robert Yard says: "It constitutes one of the most astonishing phenomena in nature and one of the most stupendous sights in the world."

A large tract along the south rim has been set apart as a national monument. The chief difference between a "national monument" and a "national park" is that in the former case the Government protects the region but does not undertake its development by means of roads, etc., as it does in the case of the national parks.

Meals will be provided at the El Tovar. The Rim Drive is included. The descent into the Canyon, which some will not care to undertake, is not included. There will be ample time for those who wish to make this trip to do so. The extra cost will be $5.

August 3 Arrive Kansas City in the evening.

August 4 **Kansas City.** Inspect the notable park system, leaving in the evening for Chicago.

August 5 **Chicago.** Arrive in the morning.

PRICES

Chicago, morning of June 22, to Chicago, August 5 . . .	$530 00
Chicago, evening of June 23, rail and Pullman only, (no food) to Omaha, join party at Omaha, June 24, (4.30 p.m.) thence to Chicago, August 5	509 00
Minneapolis, evening of June 23, to Minneapolis, August 5 .	520 00
Omaha, afternoon of June 24, to Omaha, August 5	495 00
Denver, evening of June 25, through Grand Canyon, thence direct to Denver, August 3	475 00

PARTIAL TOURS

Prices will be quoted and registrations accepted for partial tours only with the understanding that the places must be released if needed for applicants for the complete tour.

SANTA FE AND THE PAJARITO PARK

In coöperation with the School of American Archæology, an extension tour is offered to Santa Fe and the sections adjacent, including a camping trip with headquarters in the Rito de los Frijoles. This is a beautiful canyon, whose perpendicular walls, 500 feet high, are filled with innumerable cliff-dwellings of a vanished race. Great pueblos are near by, and other antiquities that rival in interest, if not in character, any that Europe has to show. This is exactly the most favorable season for the visit. The high altitudes and cloudless skies combine to give a cool, delightful climate and ideal camping conditions.

Those who take this tour will have an extra day in Los Angeles and San Diego, a day at Adamana, whence they will visit the Petrified Forest, and reach Santa Fe the afternoon of August 5. The additional cost will be $110 and the tour ends the evening of August 20 in Chicago.

Aug. 5 Arrive Santa Fe.

Aug. 6 to Aug. 8 **Sante Fe.** A quaint old town that was ancient when the Pilgrims landed. It is full of interest of all sorts. In the old Spanish Palace which is now the home of the School of American Archæology, Lew Wallace wrote Ben Hur.

DAYS IN CAMP

Aug. 9 Leaving Santa Fe by rail at 10.10 A.M., we arrive at Buckman in about an hour. Thence it is 8 miles by pony trail and 12 by carriage road to the Rito. We reach the rim by mid-afternoon and descend the 500-foot sides to the floor of the Canyon. Here the Indians pitch the tents and make ready the beds of fragrant pine boughs. There are innumerable tiny dwellings of

the prehistoric cave-men in the cliffs. These are dry and clean. Some will wish to spread their pine boughs there. Good ordinary beds will be available also, if any prefer them.

The hearty supper around the camp-table will be followed by a campfire talk, outlining the program for the following day, and telling the story of the aboriginal Americans, whose strange homes, deserted for centuries, are all about us. All will be ready for "candles out" at 9 P.M., and will sleep in the cool, pure air as they have never slept before.

Aug. 10 The morning will be spent visiting the circular pueblo of Tuyoni, a city in itself. Out of its fragments those who know will cause it to rise again as they tell the life-history of its people. Nearby a circular, paved area brings visions of the ceremonial dances of these folk.

After a hearty dinner in the open air, we shall be ready to turn to the age-old cliff-dwellings in the north wall of the canyon, tracing clan symbolism, noting how clans were grouped, the development of clans and inter-relationships of primitive peoples, the rude beginnings of architecture, and the transition period from cave-dwellings to pueblos. About a campfire again at night will come the outline for the morrow, questions and an informal discussion of the day's experiences, and campfire stories full of local color.

Aug. 11 The beautiful Falls of the Rito, the Rim Ruins of the Mesa. Excursion to the Great Ceremonial Cave, which will furnish a dramatic setting for a discussion of the religious ceremonies and beliefs of the aboriginal Americans. That night an Ancestral Campfire will be the climax of the day.

Aug. 12 This day will be devoted to an excursion to the Shrine of the Stone Lions and the Painted Cave, about 15 miles from the Canyon. Those who prefer may visit the Santa Clara Pueblo to witness the annual Harvest Dance of the Indians of this Pueblo. All return to the Canyon for the night.

Aug. 13 Break camp after breakfast and leave the Canyon about 9 A.M. for Tchirege, arriving at noon. The section about there is full of interest.

Aug. 14 The Indians make an early start for Alamo Canyon, where we camp that night. We spend the day lingering along the road, at places with strange names and stranger histories, in settings picturesque beyond description.

Aug. 15 A day full of interest even for those who may deem it wise not to undertake the entire program. The energetic will be up early and will climb to the eastern point for the view toward the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 20 to 25 miles eastward, while the magnificent panorama of the Rio Grande Valley lies just below. Later in the morning there will be an excursion to the ancient pueblo of Sandia, 1½ miles southwest of camp, on top of another high mesa. This gives opportunity for a study of the comparative age of small "house groups" in relation to larger pueblos.

In the afternoon, the pueblos of Otowi, where preliminary excavations in 1915 added much to our knowledge of the culture of the old inhabitants, the ancestors of the present San Ildefonso Indians, who will be among our guides. Tramp up Otowi Canyon to examine the "tent" rocks of Otowi. Climb to top of mesa immediately north of Otowi to watch our Indian guides making camp in the Guages Canyon in the distance, and get first view of Puye just before the magnificent mountain sunset.

Camp for the night in Guages Canyon, 4 to 5 miles from Otowi.

Aug. 16 Excursion up the Guages Canyon, through the high-walled Box Canyon, where we find the Forest Service Trail leading us up to the mesa, on the point of which we visit the Pueblo of the Many Kivas. A magnificent panorama is presented. In the afternoon we pick up the Forest Service Trail again and arrive before Puye for the night's camp.

Aug. 17 We lay siege to Puye, the cliff-homes, restored Kiva, climb stone stairways, worn deep into the rock by the passage of thousands of moccasined feet, when, centuries ago, they greeted the rising sun.

That evening comes the last campfire talk. This will be the latest word-picture of the "Vanished Race," their everyday life, and philosophy. There will be questions and answers.

Aug. 18 Break camp early. Visit to Santa Clara Pueblo en route to Espanola, where we take the early afternoon train to Santa Fe, arriving at 4.15 P.M.

Aug. 20 Reach Chicago in the evening.

LIST OF THE NATIONAL PARKS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT

HOT SPRINGS. Middle Arkansas; established 1832. Area, 1½ square miles 46 hot springs, possessing curative properties. Many hotels and boarding houses.

YELLOWSTONE. Northwestern Wyoming; established 1872. Area, 3,348 square miles. More geysers than in all the rest of the world together; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring; large lakes; many large streams and waterfalls; vast wilderness, inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting the greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world; altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet; exceptional trout fishing.

YOSEMITE. Middle eastern California; established 1890. Area, 1,125 square miles. Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; romantic vistas; many waterfalls of extraordinary height; three groves of big trees; high Sierra; large areas of snowy peaks; Waterwheel Falls; good trout fishing.

SEQUOIA. Middle eastern California; established 1890. Area, 237 square miles. The Big Tree national park; 12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; towering mountain ranges; startling precipices; fine trout fishing.

GENERAL GRANT. Middle eastern California; established 1890. Area, 4 square miles. Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter; 6 miles from Sequoia National Park, and under same management.

CASA GRANDE RUIN. Arizona; established in 1892. Prehistoric Indian ruin.

MOUNT RAINIER. West central Washington; established 1899. Area, 324 square miles. Largest accessible single-peak glacier system; 14 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick; wonderful sub-alpine wild-flower fields.

CRATER LAKE. Southwestern Oregon; established 1902. Area, 249 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet; sides 1,000 feet high; interesting lava formations; fine trout fishing.

WIND CAVE. South Dakota; established 1903. Large natural cavern.

SULLY'S HILL. North Dakota; established 1904. Wooded hilly tract on Devil's Lake.

MESA VERDE. Southwestern Colorado; established 1906. Area, 77 square miles. Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff-dwellings in United States, if not in the world.

PLATT. Southern Oklahoma; established 1906. Area, 1⅓ square miles. Many sulphur and other springs, possessing medicinal value.

GLACIER. Northwestern Montana; established 1910. Area, 1,534 square miles. Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character; 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty; 60 small glaciers; peaks of unusual shape; precipices thousands of feet deep; almost sensational scenery of marked individuality; fine trout fishing.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN. North middle Colorado; established 1915. Area, 358 square miles. Heart of the Rockies; snow range; peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude; remarkable records of glacial period.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE TOUR

Members of the Civic Association may register upon payment of a $10 deposit, returnable on demand any time prior to a month before the tour starts. Others should send a guest-fee of $5 in addition to the deposit. This entitles them to membership in the Civic Association for one year, as well as to the privileges of the tour.

The Price includes every calculable expense, except such items as laundry, extras ordered at table, etc. All expenses in connection with programs are included as outlined in the itinerary, as are all hotel bills and fees, and transportation of passenger and baggage between station and hotel. The baggage allowance is 150 pounds.

Accommodations. A standard Pullman berth (one-half section); hotels on the basis of two in a room without bath, except that room with private bath will be provided in San Francisco. More expensive accommodations will be obtained for those who wish to pay the difference.

Business Management. All business details will be handled by the Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all questions should be addressed and the registration and guest-fee sent.

RAILROADS USED

Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha.—
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Omaha, Denver, Billings.—
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Billings, Gardner, Helena.—
Northern Pacific Railroad.

Helena, Glacier, Seattle, Portland.—
Great Northern Railroad.

Portland, San Francisco.—
Great Northern Steamship Company.

San Francisco, Yosemite, Los Angeles.—
Southern Pacific Railroad.

Los Angeles, San Diego, Grand Canyon, Chicago.—
Santa Fe Railroad.

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NATIONAL PARKS TOUR

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